The A. F. of L. Weekly News Service gives a brief summary of important matters affecting labor, occurring in the industrial, legislative and judicial fields, as well as other information that will benefit the trade union movement.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

Entered as second-class matter September 26, 1912, at the Post Office at Washington, D. C., under the Act of August 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Sec. 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized July 11, 1918.

AGITATE! EDUCATE! ORGANIZE!

VOL. 14, NO. 19. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1924. WHOLE NO. 694.

LET CHILD LABOR ISSUE BE CLEARLY DEFINED

The federal child labor amendment, now pending before the various legislatures, is a vital social issue. It should command the energy of every well-wisher of our country and its future citizens.

Guile, evasion, mystification and fraud are late by opponents of the amendment to deceive and delude.

A simple proposition is pictured as an unheard-of process. Timid souls are frightened by tales of a monstrous legislative Brobdingnagian devouring children as it stalks through the land.

It is the ancient "wolf" cry, the favorite device of those who profit by wrong.

The right of little ones to their day of happy childhood should be as fundamental as the adults' right to liberty and free speech.

The adults' right can not be checked by imaginary boundary lines of township, county or state. Neither should the children's rights.

States' rights is a legal fiction, as is "police power of the state." No court has defined or marked the limitation of either term.

When the Fathers declared in the constitution that congress shall "regulate interstate commerce" they did not dream of the powers government now exercises over transportation.

Public opinion has made an extension of these powers possible. The wide sweep of the three words is indicated by Chief Justice Taft:

> "To regulate in the sense intended (in the constitution) is to govern, protect and control the commerce with appropriate regard to the welfare of those who are immediately concerned, as well as the public at large, and to promote its growth and insure its safety." (Dayton-Goose Creek railway company vs. Interstate commerce commission).

The same development of other social questions is seen on every side, yet when it is proposed that children be at least given the same consideration as cattle afflicted with hoof and mouth disease, objection is raised.

In every state the principle of child protection is accepted. In some the principle is loosely applied, but it exists just the same.

It is now proposed to extend that principle to federal affairs, as a matter of self-preservation for the child and the nation.

Opponents of the amendment claim that congress will outlaw the labor of all boys under 18 years of age.

The alarmists ignore the federal child labor laws of 1916 and 1919, which were declared unconstitutional. Then congress believed it had the power to regulate child labor. It did not outlaw child labor of 18 years. It placed 14 years as the limit.

Friends of the amendment must remember that when the states accept this proposal, that does not stop child labor. Legislation by congress is necessary. The amendment is merely an enabling act. It authorizes congress to do what the supreme court said it could not do.

Every humane instinct should impel trade unionists and sympathizers to enter whole-heartedly into this fight to protect childhood.

HUMAN LIVES WASTED IN MACHINERY AGE

Washington, July 26.—The waste of human effort and lives in work that can be more efficiently done by machinery, is a tragedy, declared Ethelbert Stewart, commissioner of labor statistics, writing in the Monthly Labor Review.

By the use of labor-saving equipment it becomes possible to concentrate men upon productive work at better pay and thereby reduce the amount of social restlessness so prevalent among the workers of the world today, this economist declared.

Besides the use of men for tasks which offer them little or no incentive, Mr. Stewart pointed out the great waste of man-power through unemployment and lost time; through labor turnover which is very largely concerned with the unskilled and semi-skilled workers and through plant inefficiency, while in the agricultural industry there is great labor waste by reason of inefficient and outworn methods of farm management and operation.

The remedy for the industrial, economic and social ills resulting from these conditions is considered to lie in the "reform of our manufacturing and industrial methods upon a basis of human conservation and helpfulness, rather than upon human deterioration and wastefulness," the commissioner said.

FARMERS ARE BITTER, FLOCKING TO CITIES

Olympia, Wash., July 26.—In a scathing speech to the annual convention of the Washington federation of labor, A. S. Goss, state grange master, declared that farmers are being driven to the cities, where they are competing with labor, as a result of the federal reserve board's policy.

The speaker appealed to the unionists to co-operate with farmers in the many constructive measures that are of interest to them and to society in general.

"I am not exaggerating the farmers' plight," he said, "when I tell you that 2,000,000 farmers have left the soil in the past four years. It would be impossible to draw a blacker picture of this condition than the actual facts contain.

"The pinch of poverty and the machinations of the federal reserve board in deflating the farmer three years ago have driven these millions into your cities, where they bid against you on the labor market. Is the farmers' plight not a main problem confronting labor?

"Five thousand farmers have deserted their own land in this state in the past year, unable even to pay their taxes. That is why we are here warning you that the ruin of the nation's agriculturists threatens to undermine labor, too.

"In 1921 Wall street sent out the order to compel farmers to pay their notes when due, discontinuing the rediscount of their paper. Millions of farmers were forced to sacrifice live stock, machinery, whatever they had, to meet their notes. Others gave up. I myself was forced to sell cows which cost me $160 each for $35 in order to scrape together enough money to stave off the bailiff and the sheriff.

"They started with us. They ended with you, for once 2,000,000 farmers had been ruined the labor market in the cities, then the time was ripe for the anti-union shop drive which started soon after."

FOOD PRICES GO UP

Washington, July 26.—The retail cost of food increased 1 per cent in June, according to the bureau of labor statistics. The increase included 14 per cent; eggs, 10 per cent; oranges, 8 per cent; butter, 6 per cent; vegetable fats substitutes, 2 per cent; round steak, pork chops, ham, macaroni and onions, 1 per cent, and sirloin steak, bacon, cereals, salmon and coffee, less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

For the 11-year period, June 15, 1913, to June 15, 1924, the increase in all articles of food combined was slightly less than 46 per cent.

POTTERS AMEND LAWS

Atlantic City, N. J., July 26.—The convention of the National Brotherhood of Operative Potters has amended its 1922 law which forbade any member of the union who held stock in a pottery to serve as an officer of a local union or as a delegate to a convention.

The convention abolished the shop system of referendum voting, and hereafter every member will be furnished ballots.

STATE UNIONS TO MEET

Peoria, Ill., July 26.—Local trade unionists are preparing for the annual convention of the state federation of labor, to be held in this city beginning Monday, September 8.

"YELLOW DOG" PACT ENFORCED ON MINERS

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 26.—Miners at Cliff, Ky., are victims of injustice in a letter to the Labor World, published in this city. The miners say the newspapers in their locality refuse to make any reference to a coal company's attempt to evict 1,000 men and families because they refuse to sign a "yellow dog" contract.

"We have on Bon Air mountain four camps, with hundreds of dollars' worth of public improvements, such as pike roads, buildings, club houses and parks," the miners say in part.

"And now, after the men have built these improvements, practically at their own expense, the Bon Air coal and iron corporation is trying to evict us from the mountain and would place us before the public as lawbreakers and undesirable citizens because we insist on our rights.

"We have individual cases of men who have been employed upon Bon Air mountain and have lived here for the past 20 years and have been instrumental in building up these improvements. These are the men the company would call here under the understanding for the United Mine Workers of America and refuse to sign a 'yellow dog' contract."

The United States supreme court has legalized this contract. It provides that when a worker accepts employment he will not join a trade union or induce others to join while so employed. The "yellow dog" contract is in general operation in the anti-union fields of West Virginia and Tennessee.

PRISON LABOR CONTRACT OPPOSED BY TAXPAYERS

Fairmont, W. Va., July 26.—M. A. Joliff of this county has started court proceedings to annul a prison labor contract between the state board of control and Isadore Gordon of the Gordon shirt company. Joliff says the contract was made in secret and competition the state is to receive is at least 53 cents a day less for each convict that is put to work. This is declared to be "shockingly inadequate."

Convict labor opponents charge that West Virginia politicians are linked up with prison labor exploiters, and the secrecy with which the Gordon contract was entered into strengthens their claim.

PRESSMEN MAKE GAINS

New York, July 26.—Printing pressmen and newspaper owners have negotiated a new arbitration agreement and wage contract. Rates are advanced $3 a week in yearly increments of $1 a year. The agreement marks the end of a long struggle with the newspaper owners, the outlaw strike of last year being one of the incidents.

Both sides claim the arbitration agreement is a model peace pact, and credit for the plan is given to President Howe of the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' union.

COAL OWNERS USE STATE

Springfield, Ill., July 26.—Miners are prosecuted on criminal charges by private attorneys of the coal corporations, it was charged in a suit for an assault by company gunmen on June 18. The proceedings should interest the prosecuting attorney, but the machinery of the state is taken over by the coal owners, as is usual in these cases.

JUICY OIL PROFITS

New York, July 26.—The Houston oil company of Texas reports a net profit of $1,543,044 the first six months of this year, after expenses, depreciation and taxes were met.

UNION GARMENT WORKERS SIGN UNUSUAL CONTRACT

New York, July 26.—The International Ladies' Garment Workers' union has signed an unusual agreement with the three employers' associations in the cloak and suit industry.

This trade has confounded those who predict industry will continue to become more standardized. Practically there will be one huge trust in each calling. The cloak and suit industry has gone in the opposite direction, and to check the general demoralization the union submitted a series of constructive demands to employers. The demands were approved by a commission appointed by Governor Smith and have since been accepted by the association of manufacturers, submanufacturers, and jobbers.

To check what might be termed "one-man" shops, with their sweating tendency, all parties agree that the 1,000 shops will be reduced one-half by providing that no shop recognized by the union shall contain less than 14 running machines. Shops which do not fall below this standard are to remain in business they must be re-equipped and their work and sanitary conditions brought up to requirements.

All parties pledge to exchange lists of shops. A joint committee will be created, a sanitary label will be used on all goods manufactured, and an employment insurance fund will be installed. The funds for this insurance will be raised by employers contributing 2 per cent of their payrolls and the workers contributing 1 per cent of their weekly wages.

Probably the most important part of the commission's recommendation is its statement that the union is one of the four principal factors in the suit and cloak industry. The other factors are the manufacturers, the submanufacturers, and the jobbers. The commission placed the union first.

Justice, official paper of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' union, says this statement amounts to much more than what is customarily designated as "union recognition," which is one of the "most substantial achievements gained by organized labor for the workers, usually at a very great sacrifice."

"There is, however, a vast difference between such a form of union recognition and the one which is embodied in the declaration made by the governor's commission that the union is a factor in the cloak industry, and that it has the full right to advance demands not only in regard to wages, work conditions and sanitary environment in the shops, but also such as affect the methods of industrial management," says Justice.

"In other words, the decision of the governor's commission states plainly that the owners of the factories are not the only managers of the industry, but that the union has an equal right to have its say and to insist firmly that its views be heard and its suggestions carried out when they affect the interests of the workers in the industry, the worth of this highly important point of the commission's decision can not, of course, as yet be measured in dollars and cents."

JUDGE MAYER RESIGNS; BROKE CAR MEN'S STRIKE

New York, July 26.—Federal Circuit Court Judge Mayer has resigned and will enter the private practice of law. He broke a strike on the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system in 1919 when that corporation was in the hands of a receiver. He refused to treat with or recognize the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes. The Rapid Transit had formed a company "union," and the court said one "union" is enough. This permitted the company "union" to function as the corporation intended.

Last winter Judge Mayer secured nation-wide notoriety by sentencing Comptroller Craig to jail for 60 days because of a criticism of the court in connection with the Mitchell receiverships. President Coolidge remitted the sentence before the comptroller was confined in jail.

JOBBERS ARE WARNED ON CLOTHING PRICES

New York, July 26.—Jobbers in the cloak and suit industry were warned by the president of their association that they have no excuse to raise prices as a result of unemployment insurance they are a party to.

Under an agreement with the Ladies' Garment Workers' union the employers will contribute 2 per cent of their pay roll to the insurance fund and the workers will contribute 1 per cent of their wage.

It was stated by the jobbers' executive that while the jobbers' contribution was large in the aggregate, it does not mean much on an individual garment.

If jobbers insist, however, in passing the few pennies on to the consumer, they will not be able to slip on an extra few dollars and blame the insurance plan.

REFUSE TO LOWER RATES

Washington, July 26.—The interstate commerce commission has refused to lower rates on farm commodities.

Ten states in the Mississippi and Missouri valley asked that rates on grain products and hay be lowered. This was refused by a vote of six to five.

A majority of the commission held that western rates were not now still below the fair level of return. Under the transportation act rates shall provide for a fair return. President Coolidge has set 5½ per cent as a fair return.

The decision will encourage those who demand the repeal of the transportation act.

TEXTILE STRIKE ENDS

South Pittsburg, Tenn., July 26.—The strike of 400 textile workers at this place has been formally ended. Former wages are restored, the right to join a labor union is conceded, and strikers will be given their former positions.

WANT ANTI-UNION BAND

Chicago, July 26.—It is announced that efforts will be made to raise $50,000 to reorganize the open shop association on the anti-union shop basis.

Miners Win Hard-Fought Coronado Case; Unions Can Be Sued, Says Supreme Court

Washington, July 26.—After 10 years of litigation in the Coronado case, organized miners have defeated an attempt to raid their treasury for damages because of a lockout in Arkansas.

The federal court of appeals at St. Louis, Mo., has ruled that mining is not interstate commerce and is not under the jurisdiction of the Sherman anti-trust law. This decision is based on views expressed by the United States supreme court when the case was before it two years ago.

An Arkansas coal operator (Bache) started the court proceedings when he broke his contract with the miners and declared for the anti-union shop in 1914. Mine guards and strike-breakers were imported and the inevitable violence followed. The Coronado company and interlocked concerns sued the United Mine Workers of America and the Arkansas miners for $740,000 damages, alleging conspiracy to interfere with interstate commerce. Under the Sherman anti-trust law damage awards are trebled, and the miners were held in damages amounting to $2,300,000. Every lower court upheld the awards.

The United States supreme court took the international union out of the case because that body had nothing to do with what was proven to be a local strike. The court also ruled that the mining of coal is not interstate commerce and that under the anti-trust law it is necessary to prove that a conspiracy to actually interfere with interstate commerce exists, and that a strike, in which interference is incidental, does not constitute a conspiracy under the law.

The supreme court remanded the case to the lower court for retrial on the basis of these views, which were then upheld by Federal Judge Pollock (Kansas district). The company appealed to the circuit court of appeals at St. Louis, Mo., which has just decided in favor of the miners. These decisions probably end the litigation, which has cost the United Mine Workers vast sums of money.

While the miners have won a most important case, out of the contest comes sinister declarations by the United States supreme court that will not be overlooked by opponents of organized labor.

Trade unions can be sued under the anti-trust law, said Chief Justice Taft. It is significant that since that declaration was made, two years ago, agitation for the incorporation of trade unions has subsided.

"Coal mining is not interstate commerce and the power of congress does not extend to its regulation as such," said the chief justice. This is in line with similar statements made by the court in other cases, and is especially pleasing to coal owners who are resisting every attempt at federal regulation.

The chief justice, however, gave notice that while coal mining is beyond control of congress, the courts, rather than a jury, will pass judgment on the legality of the workers' efforts to unionize mines.

"If unlawful means," said the chief justice, "had here been used by the national body to unionize mines whose product was important, actually or potentially, in affecting prices in interstate commerce, the evidence in question would clearly tend to show that that body was guilty of an actionable conspiracy under the anti-trust act."

Chief Justice Taft repeatedly stated that the United Mine Workers of America had no connection or association with the Coronado lockout and therefore could not be held for damages.

Despite these declarations, the chief justice made this astonishing statement:

"The circumstances are such as to awaken regret that in our view of the federal jurisdiction we can not affirm the judgment" (of the lower courts against the United Mine Workers).

In other words, the defendant is innocent of every charge made against him, but we regret that we can not find him guilty.

STOCK SELLING SCHEME CAN'T STAND ANALYSIS

New York, July 26.—The Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit company has circularized its employes to buy stock in that water-logged, over-capitalized concern. Much printed matter is used to impress these workers that great concessions are extended them.

The stock will cost $20 a share, and will pay "around 10 per cent," it is stated. Employes are limited to 10 shares and payment for same, at the rate of $5 a month, may be deducted from their wages. This will take 10 years to complete payments.

Any worker with a knowledge of stocks will see that this is a cover the purpose of this stock selling.

The 10 shares will cost $600. For this the worker may receive 10 per cent annually. This is not guaranteed. But assuming that he does receive 10 per cent, this is $60 a year, or $33 a year more than the same amount of money invested in a Liberty bond, backed by the government.

The stock will not pay 10 as a certainty—is 63 cents a week, or a little more than 10 cents a day that the worker may receive if he buys company stock and keeps away from trade unions.

The scheme should make an oil well promoter jealous, but it is "played up" in all seriousness by newspapers, and tendersome editorials are written on the company's "broad vision."

PRICES OF CLOTHING DECLARED TOO HIGH

Washington, July 26.—Clothing prices are too high, is the conclusion of the department of agriculture, following a study of wool and related industries.

"All branches of the textile and clothing trade regard clothing prices as too high, but each feels that economies can best be effected by the others," the department says. Retailers feel that any reduction must take place in the manufacturers' selling prices. The manufacturing price contends that the present wage makes it impossible to effect economies in production costs. Some of the clothing manufacturers and wholesale dealers feel that more efficient organization in the retail trade would bring about lower clothing prices."

The department states that raw wool is a comparatively small factor in the price of clothing, as less than five pounds is used in an all-wool suit.

CAN CONDEMN LAND

Washington, July 26.—In two decisions by federal courts, reported to the attorney general, the government has been given the right to condemn land to save water-power sites. Illegal because funds were not available to pay the award. In another case the government, it is said, have the right to condemn land to save war-time buildings, though the owner of the land refused to sell.

Both cases were based on the theory that public rights supersede private rights.

PAINTERS ORGANIZE

Winston-Salem, July 26.—Painters in this city have organized. The contractors, it is stated, were not opposed to the plan, as they are hopeful that the union will aid them in re-establishing this industry, which has been permitted to fall second to a low level.

CARPENTERS UNITE

Oneida, Tenn., July 26.—Carpenters at this place have organized and are chartered by the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

U. S. BOARD OUTLAWS STEEL TRUST GOUGING

Washington, July 26.—After one of the bitterest fights in the history of the federal trade commission, that body has ordered the steel trust to abandon "Pittsburgh plus." Under this system steel manufacturers add to their prices freight costs from Pittsburgh, though the steel never saw Pittsburgh. This puts the trust mills against Pittsburgh on an equal basis with mills nearer the raw material.

The commission declared that system is based on the law of supply and demand; it is a price-fixing scheme succeeding the old steel pools, Gary dinners, etc.; it is responsible for the steel trust's dominant position; it destroys competitors; it is price discrimination; it is not made in good faith to meet competition; it retards business in steel centers except in Pittsburgh, and it increases prices.

The commission declared that the system adds unnecessary millions of dollars annually to the cost of steel products, and specifically adds $30,000,000 to the cost of steel products paid by farmers in 11 western states.

The commission is of the belief that the abandonment of this system will mean the building up of all steel-producing and consuming sections outside of Pittsburgh and will end the rigid prices in this industry.

Every home builder in the land is a victim of this policy, yet no publicity has been given this vicious system by those who talk of "high" wages in the building industry.

"JOE" VALENTINE ON ONE-HALF SALARY

Cincinnati, July 26.—As an appreciation of a life of service in their behalf, members of the International Molders' union have voted to pay their former president, "Joe" Valentine, one-half his previous salary. Because the latter would not sustain the salary demanded of the office, he retired several months ago in favor of Vice President Keough, who is now chief executive.

GAMBLERS IN POLITICS

Chicago, July 26.—"Bulls" in the Chicago grain pit have sent prices tumbling downward, and one plunger has cleaned up $1,500,000 on corn. Easterners, gamblers, it is said, have come in for large gains. Early rains and prospects of short crops aided the speculators, though one of the most effective stories was that a strong-arm combination is under grains to shove prices up and insure the national administration's election.

METAL PROFITS ARE LARGE

New York, July 26.—The American Smelting company reports profits of $1,556,000 for the first six months of 1924, after taxes, depreciation, depletion, etc.

ELECTRICAL WORKERS GAIN

Chicago, July 26.—After a short strike contractors in this city signed the new wage scale of Electrical Workers' union No. 135. Rates will be $1.37½ an hour until November 1, when $1.50 will be paid.

COMMUNISTS DROP MASK; TRICKY POLICY HAS FAILED

Chicago, July 26.—The communists have thrown aside every disguise, and in a party statement publicly declare for revolution. This change of front follows organized labor's refusal to have anything to do with the so-called "farmer-labor" gathering at St. Paul, and the general collapse of the "boring-from-within" method. The A. F. of L. denounced the St. Paul gathering as a communist decoy. For this the A. F. of L. was censured by innocents who now whimper that the communists have tricked them.

Writing from this city, Carl Haessler, "Federated Press staff correspondent," acknowledges that the communists have "put in their boring" efficiency. "The campaign will now become straight communist," he says.

The new federal ticket, which declares itself communist under the Workers' party name, "passed" conclusions, Wm. Z. Foster, Chicago, chairman Workers' party of the president; Ben Gitlow, New York member Workers' party executive committee, for vice president. State and local candidates will be run under the party name wherever possible.

This declaration from authoritative communist sources, clarifies the situation. At last the communists have been driven to the open and they now acknowledge they are what organized labor has claimed—revolutionists who are only interested in social and political upheavals.

Trade unionists and sympathizers have an excuse to be fooled longer by the communists, whose only interest in organized labor is to further their revolutionary program—and to divide the workers.

The communists' contempt for democracy is shown by this declaration by their candidate for president:

> "The fate of all labor organization in every country depends primarily upon the activities of a minute minority of clear-sighted, enthusiastic militants scattered throughout the great mass of sluggish workers. These live spirits are the natural leaders of the working class, the driving force of the labor movement."

This rejection of every democratic ideal by revolution is paralleled by reaction in the Wall Street Journal, issue of June 10: "Business proposes that the government be driven from the United States, and it is taking steps to make its will effective."

FALL FAILS TO GET HEARING IN SECRET

El Paso, Texas, July 26.—When Albert B. Fall was secretary of the interior, and a member of the Harding-Coolidge cabinets, his every wish was granted, and he was powerful enough to turn over natural resources to private interests.

But times have changed, and now he is refused a private preliminary hearing to arrange for his appearance in Washington next October to answer charges in connection with the lease of government oil reserves.

It is claimed that Fall actually believed the United States commissioner would accept his bonds to arrange details for his $25,000 bail bond. Friends of Fall had previously conferred with the commissioner, who treated Fall as any other accused.

RICH TAX PAYERS EVADE PUBLICITY

Washington, July 26.—It is discovered that loop holes in the new tax law will practically guarantee the old secrecy for large income tax payers.

The last session of congress provided for publicity of disputed claims. Formerly, returns controversies were adjusted behind closed doors in the treasury department. Under the new tax law a board of appeals is created. This board is outside the treasury department.

Treasury officials have ruled that if the taxpayer desires to go before this board, and have his affairs published to the world, he may do so. Otherwise he has several recourses inside the treasury department. These rulings, it is claimed, give taxpayers every opportunity to settle in secret.

CANADIAN UNIONS TO MEET

London, Ontario, July 26.—Officers of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada have issued a call for the annual convention, to be held in this city, beginning September 15.

The congress is composed of A. F. of L. affiliates. Its function is to secure remedial legislation for Dominion wage workers.

LABOR LAW OUT OF DATE

San Francisco, July 26.—The installation of modern oil-well gas-blowing industry will force revision of the state law relating to occupational injuries. With the introduction of the piece system and speeding up the field for these injuries has been widened. Trade unionists will be asked to suggest proper amendments.

HIGH BISCUIT PROFITS

New York, July 26.—For the first six months of 1924 net profits of the National Biscuit company totaled $4,974,-181, as against $5,122,544 in the same period last year.

MANY LABOR PROBLEMS WORKED OUT BY STATE

Albany, N. Y., July 26.—The varied functions of a state labor department is indicated by Governor Smith in appointing representatives of employers and workers to boards and bureaus of the industrial council to the state labor department.

The following are some of the problems that come before the labor department:

Inspection of factories and industrial establishments, of mines, tunnels and quarries, of building construction and of manufacture of explosives; the administration of the workmen's compensation law all over the state necessitating the passing of judgments in different parts of the state every day; the mediation of industrial disputes and conciliation to prevent prevention of costly strikes; the special investigation of conditions affecting women and children in industry; research and educational work in connection with the health hazards of industry with a view to the reduction of preventable industrial accidents and diseases; the operation of the free employment offices maintained by the state.

PLAY CZAR ROLE

Denver, July 26.—Troubles are increasing for the Denver & Salt Lake railroad (Moffat road) because of the czar-like policy of Receiver Freeman. He has disregarded four general chairmen of the rail brotherhoods because they asked the state public utilities commission to investigate safety conditions on this line. The road is building a tunnel through the mountains that will shorten the distance westward. Recently tunnel workers went on strike because they were forced back in the tunnel before the smoke escaped after every dynamite explosion.

The high-handed methods of Freeman is shown by his statement that "there is no law above the timber line." By this he intimated that in the mountains he, and not law, is supreme.

MUST OBEY OHIO LAW

Zanesville, Ohio, July 26.—The Adams brothers company of Williamstown, West Virginia, secured a large sewer contract in this city and attempted to operate on the 12-hour system, as is the rule in the land of coal owners' feudalism and tyranny. The company was notified that they are operating in Ohio, and must obey the eight-hour law.

FIGHT CONVICT BROOMS

St. Louis, Mo., July 26.—The manufacture of brooms by convicts, to be sold in competition with free labor, is opposed by the convention of International Broom and Whisk Makers' union, in session here and chairman of the Leavenworth is engaged in this work.